

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

BOHEMIAN THEATRE.
BOWERY—ZYKES THE SHOWMAN, at 8 P. M. John Thompson.

HOWE & CUSHING'S CIRCUS.
Fourteenth street, opposite the Academy of Music.—Performances day and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner of Third street.—ROAD TERROR, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Miss Kate Fisher. Matinee at 2 P. M.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.
Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
Fourth street, and Eighth avenue.—French Opera House—LA FILLE DE MARIAGE ANGOIS, at 8 P. M.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.
Third avenue, between Third and Third-first streets.—MINSTRELS AND VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

GERMANIA THEATRE.
Forth street, near Irving place.—EHRICH'S ARBEIT, at 8 P. M.

WALLACE'S THEATRE.
Broadway and Third street.—THE OVERLAND ROUTE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Mr. John Gilbert. Miss Ada Day.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.
Fifth street and Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

DARLINGS OPERA HOUSE.
Twenty-third street and Broadway.—COTTON & REDD'S NEW YORK MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
No. 514 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
Third avenue and Sixty-third street.—Day and evening.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
New Opera House, Broadway, corner of Twenty-ninth street, at 8 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue.—English Opera House—THE LILY OF KILLARNEY, at 8 P. M. Miss Clara Kellogg.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

PARK THEATRE.
Broadway and Twenty-second street.—THE MIGHTY DOLLAR, at 8 P. M. Mr. and Mrs. Florence.

GILMORE'S SUMMER GARDEN.
Late Barnum's Hippodrome.—GRAND POPULAR CONCERT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.

FAIR THEATRE.
Broadway and Third street.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.
No. 125 West Fourteenth street.—Open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

STEINWAY HALL.
Fourth street.—MEMORIAL MEETING, at 8 P. M. Address and music.

TIVOLI THEATRE.
Eighth street, near Third avenue.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Twenty-ninth street, near Broadway.—OUR BOYS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Fourth street.—German Opera—LES HUGUENOTS, at 8 P. M. Wachtel.

STADT THEATRE.
Nos. 45 and 47 Broadway.—German Opera—GROFLE-BROFOLA, at 8 P. M. Miss Gendry.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1875.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be warmer and clear or partly cloudy.

THE HERALD BY FAST MAIL TRAINS.—Newsletters and the public throughout the States of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, as well as in the West, the Pacific Coast, the North and South-west, also along the lines of the Hudson River, New York Central and Pennsylvania Central Railroads and their connections, will be supplied with THE HERALD, free of postage. Extraordinary inducements offered to newsdealers by sending their orders direct to this office.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Lake Shore was the leading feature. Other stocks were irregular. Gold receded to 115-7-8, but closed at 116-1-8. Rag money was worth 80.11. The Bank of England advanced its rate to 4 per cent.

BAVARIA MUST BE in a good condition, if we may judge from the fact that she is to be relieved of her Diet, as the cable says, "until further notice."

THE ELECTION FOR PRESIDENT in Peru is supposed to have resulted in Pardo's success. There were riots at Lima and several lives were lost. But Pardo will pardon all this if the vote places him at the head of the government.

ACCORDING TO THE CABLE Prince Frederick William of Prussia has not yet made up his mind whether he will come to our Centennial Exhibition next year or stay at home. Let us advise the Prince to come. We can promise him a pleasant time, and our German fellow citizens will give him a welcome as warm as any he could meet with at home.

RECORDED HACKETT'S ACCEPTANCE.—Recorder Hackett's letter of acceptance is published in the Herald to-day and will be read with interest. It is a letter characteristic of the Judge who rebuked John Kelly for attempting to interfere with the patronage of his Court, and refused to allow the criminal records, the custody of prisoners and the service of process to be placed in the hands of the political tools of the Tammany ruler. Recorder Hackett touches the popular key when he says that he will owe nothing to clique or faction; but, if re-elected, will continue to do his duty by protecting to the best of his ability the lives and property of the citizens of New York.

An Unintended Consequence of the Canal Investigations.

The facts brought to the public knowledge in the seven successive reports of the Canal Commission more than justify the indignation with which Governor Tilden has pursued the thieves who have been so long plundering the State. These robberies have long been known in a vague, general way; yet Governor Tilden's merit is not diminished, but enhanced, by the fact that he is not the original discoverer of this class of frauds. Although they have been known with more or less distinctness by his predecessors in office none of them has ventured to come to close quarters with the Canal Ring and undertaken to bring the guilty home to individual perpetrators. So many active politicians of both parties have been steeped in these frauds, and so many State officers have given them either active support or tacit connivance, that a Governor could not strike them without wounding some of his political supporters as well as his opponents. Governor Tilden is the first Chief Magistrate of the State who has had the sagacity and trust in the people to see that an attack would be safe if it were only sufficiently vigorous. The success of such an attack was certain enough if the assailing officer could succeed in making out a case strong enough to render extortion hopeless and defence absurd. As soon as Governor Tilden's personal investigations had satisfied him that he could fasten the frauds on individual men and brand them in the eyes of the public as unconscionable thieves it did not require courage, but only energy, to prosecute his campaign. The labors of his commission have more than vindicated his penetration, and, in spite of all the carping at his motives, nobody now disputes either the crushing truth of his accusations or the impartial severity with which he has assailed democratic and republican thieves alike. This great work of vindictive exposure ought to have been begun many years ago, and it reflects credit on Governor Tilden that he has not shrunk from a task which even so honest a predecessor as Governor Dix did not see his way clear to undertake.

But while awarding this praise to Governor Tilden we must not be unjust to his predecessors. Among the new amendments to the State constitution adopted last year before Governor Tilden came into office, and which he did nothing to promote, is one which precludes a repetition of the kind of abuses which he has been so industrious in exposing. It is right that past offenders be punished and the stolen money recovered; but security for the future is still more important than indemnity for the past. The new constitutional provision which was meant to give security for the future is in these words: "No extra compensation shall be made to any contractor, but if, from any unforeseen cause, the terms of any contract shall prove to be unjust and oppressive, the Canal Board may, upon the application of the contractor, cancel such contract." This amendment shuts the gate against the kind of frauds which make the greatest figure in the recent exposures. It forbids both the Canal Board and the Legislature to come to the relief of a contractor who has either bound himself by a hard bargain or dishonestly pretends that he has. The most that can be done for him is to cancel his contract if he can convince the Canal Board that it is unjust and oppressive. He can no longer proceed with the work and apply to the Legislature for extra compensation, which is the method by which most of the greater swindles have been perpetrated. None of the credit for erecting this barrier against frauds belongs to Governor Tilden, and, indeed, it is a well known fact that he did not favor the adoption of the amendments which were proposed by Governor Hoffman's Constitutional Commission and passed through two republican Legislatures during the administration of Governor Dix. Governor Tilden deserves praise for exposures of the past and attempted retribution, but not for the more important work of prevention, which was accomplished before he came into office. To Governor Hoffman, who proposed the Constitutional Commission and appointed its members, to the commission itself, to the two successive Legislatures which indorsed its proposed amendments and to the voters of the State, who ratified them last November, belongs the credit of cutting up by the roots the fraudulent system of deceptive bids, with a view to extra compensation. Governor Tilden's praise must be limited to retrospective efforts for the punishment of frauds whose repetition had been made impossible by the constitutional amendments previous to his taking the oath of office. The species of swindling which George D. Lord stands indicted can never be repeated in this State so long as the constitution stands as it was amended by the people at the last general election. The praise fairly due to Governor Tilden is rather that of an avenger than of a reformer, the reform having been already secured by the adoption of the new amendments.

In view of the facts now in possession of the public it is fortunate that the new amendments preceded these exposures, which would otherwise have been followed by consequences which Governor Tilden did not intend, and which might have exposed him to the charge of being an enemy to the canal system of the State. If the State is ever to part with the canals and surrender them to private ownership so great a change of policy ought to be brought about by officers whom not even the malice of political enemies can suspect of improper motives. Governor Tilden is supposed to have derived the greater part of his wealth from his connection with the great railroad corporations which have been his most profitable clients, and it would not become him to inaugurate a movement for removing the only competitor formidable enough to keep down the prices of railroad freights. Until the efficiency of the new amendments shall have been tested by experience the people will feel tolerably secure against the repetition of such frauds, and the recent exposures will not have the effect which might otherwise have been expected. If the new barrier had not been erected the natural effect of frauds so inveterate, and heretofore so irre-

mediable, would be to induce the State to dispose of its canal property in the interest of official morals. For the last ten or fifteen years there have been advocates, of whom the late Mr. Greeley was one, of the sale of the State canals, as a means of removing the carcasses on which two generations of unclean vultures have fed. No private corporation ever permits itself to be swindled as the State has always been in work done on the canals. If the new amendments did not afford a hope of protection the logical inference from the recent exposures would be that the canals ought to be sold, as the only means of curing a gigantic evil which has for forty years withstood all other remedies. We do not suppose that Governor Tilden has had anything of the kind in contemplation; but, in the absence of the late amendments, the most popular cry that could now be raised would be a cry for the sale of the canals and the purification of the State government by a removal of the chief temptation to dishonesty.

If the late amendments fail to accomplish what is expected of them a despairing popular sentiment will force the State to part with the canals. To be sure, the constitution forbids their sale, but it is an easy thing to amend the constitution when any of its provisions obstruct the popular will. The canals are ceasing to be a source of revenue, and there is really but little force in the chief objection which has always been urged against their sale. It has been constantly said that it would remove the only check on the extortions of the railroad companies. But the State might fix a maximum rate of freights and sell the canals subject to that condition. They would, of course, bring a lower price than if the purchasers were left free to fix their own rates; but if it be true, as Governor Tilden stated in his message, that the canals have for the last three years been a burden to the State instead of a source of income, it would be an advantage to dispose of them, even at a moderate price. We do not imagine that Governor Tilden has intended any such consequence, but it is the tendency of his efforts to reconcile the people to a final divorce between the State and this scandalous source of corruption.

Frederic Hudson.

By an accident at the railroad crossing at Concord, Mass., Frederic Hudson received injuries on Wednesday of which he died within a few hours, and thus by one of those horrible misadventures that seem as barbarous as they have become familiar was stricken down a man inestimably dear, not merely within the circle of a devoted family, but in the ampler limits of a daily fellowship of many years, in which all who ever met him became his friends, attracted by his sincere and simple character and his warm heart. It never seemed strange that all who came near Frederic Hudson loved him; and it would have seemed scarcely comprehensible that there could be any other feeling toward him, for he possessed in the highest possible degree that most excellent of human qualities, the magnetism of personality. He affected favorably all who came near him, persons of the most diverse character and conditions, and under the most widely varied impulses. And this was not a merely negative circumstance. It was not through the absence from the man himself of positive points and the most strongly marked peculiarities. It was not that a relationship was established between him and other men because his nature gave way and adapted itself to theirs, for he was full of granite too. Not "the tenfold adamant" was firmer than he was at the line of duty or self-assertion, and with him self-assertion was a declaration of the instincts and impulses of an upright nature. His success at this point of life was a result of the happy balance of his temper, combined of an open, amiable, accessible nature and the finest tact ever possessed by a human creature. Perhaps his real source was deeper than this. He was the incarnation of justice. In the functions he discharged in this office in the many years of his connection that strict justice sometimes smiled and sometimes frowned, and in the one case judgment was sweetened, and in the other made endurable by the courtesy and kindness of his administration. No man ever heard from him a rebuke at which his own conscience had not previously hinted, and no success gained under his cognizance ever went without the gentle glory of his good word. It was this that kept the discipline firm and clear—the common opinion that it was based in that higher kind of morality that may be called the common law of the soul. In the spirit of that discipline this man was the starting point of an *esprit de corps* which led many HERALD men to perish, but never permitted them to fail. Frederic Hudson's success as a journalist was the legitimate result of his great intellectual capacity; but it was assisted by the gentle side of his nature. It was combined of talent to deal with men and with facts. Few men could get so much out of men in any place, for he caught hold of the loyalty of their natures; but few ever perceived so happily what was any particular man's place. But he possessed a mind that would have enabled him to triumph over the difficulties of any of the usual spheres of human activity. He would have become distinguished in any line of intellectual endeavor. It is perhaps not his least honor—it is one that in this period should be regarded with exceptional pride by all his friends—that he was incorruptibly faithful.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—The appointment of Judge Alexander S. Johnson, of Utica, to the United States Circuit Judgeship, made vacant by the death of Judge Lewis B. Woodruff, will meet public approval and be peculiarly acceptable to the New York Bar. Judge Johnson has been indorsed both by the democratic and republican parties, and has won high reputation on the Bench of the Court of Appeals and in other positions. The appointment is one eminently fit to be made.

WILLIAM DELANEY, THE MURDERER of Captain Lawrence, of the schooner Potts, has been found guilty and sentenced to be executed on December 10. The murder was committed on August 26. This is swift justice. If a few more murderers could be thus summarily disposed of human life might be safer than it is at the present time.

The Speakership of the Next House.

An industrious but quiet personal canvass is going on beneath the surface of politics in the interest of the several democratic candidates for the Speakership. Of these candidates four are prominent and active, and one has been talked of as a compromise candidate in the contingency of none of the leading four being able to secure a majority of the democratic caucus. The active four are Messrs. Wood and Cox, of New York; Randall, of Pennsylvania, and Kerr, of Indiana; the passive and contingent one is (or rather was) Mr. Saylor, of Ohio. The result of the Ohio election puts Mr. Saylor beyond the pale of choice, for the democratic party cannot afford to give this honor to Ohio, which would be an *ex post facto* indorsement of inflation in present circumstances. Of the other candidates all are qualified by their abilities and their long experience in the House to preside over its deliberations with credit. Mr. Wood would fill the station with more dignity of manner than any of his rivals and would discharge with more *delect* the social hospitalities which are of late years expected of the Speaker. It is another point in his favor that he received the complimentary votes of the democrats at the organization of the last House. The unflinching readiness and dexterity of Mr. Cox would appear to great advantage in the Speaker's chair, and his jocose good humor would have a happy influence in softening the asperities of public business on exciting occasions. The proceedings would run smoothly under his guidance, and he would be equally popular with his own party and the republican members. Mr. Randall, who is a dexterous parliamentarian and a strong partisan, would apply the rules with skill in the interest of his own side, but the democratic majority is too large to need this kind of support from the Chair. Mr. Kerr is not only equal to the duties of the position, but he has a character for stainless and unassailable integrity which would be of more value to his party than the most consummate skill in the routine duties of the Speakership.

Judging from present indications the real choice will lie between Mr. Kerr and Mr. Randall, with a preponderance of chances in favor of Mr. Kerr. Mr. Wood and Mr. Cox weaken each other by being from the same State. Neither will be supported by the unanimous democratic delegation from his own State—an advantage possessed both by Mr. Kerr and Mr. Randall. It is for the interest of Governor Tilden that the honor be not conferred on New York, since it would be an impediment to taking the Presidential candidate from this State. Governor Tilden's friends desire that the Speakership be given to the West, and now that Mr. Saylor is out of the question their influence will be given to Mr. Kerr. But, quite apart from Governor Tilden's wishes and aspirations, Mr. Kerr's election to the Speakership would be for the advantage of the party. Whether Governor Tilden shall be nominated for the Presidency or not, the reform issue is the only one on which the democratic party can win, and the sincerity of its devotion to reform would be attested by electing as Speaker a man whose honesty is as little open to question as that of Governor Tilden himself. There is no better practical method of committing the party to reform than by conferring the first national honor securely in its gift on Michael C. Kerr.

Homicide and Society.

The frequency of crimes of the same character and degree in certain seasons has often been remarked, and just now the old observation is verified by repeated homicides caused either by love or jealousy. On Wednesday Jacob Standerman was convicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the murder of his sweetheart, and about the time this poor culprit was doomed to the gallows another wretch attempted the life of a woman who had rejected him, and succeeded in taking his own. There has been a singular development of murders or attempts at murder, followed by suicide; but the frequency of these peculiar crimes is to be found in social causes. Scarcely any other motive would have induced Standerman to become a murderer, and the same vengeful feelings of disappointment led Revere into the double crime, which, had it entirely succeeded, would have made him a murderer as well as a self-murderer. Society is partly responsible for the frequency of these crimes—the loose notions of morals and the freedom allowed to the relations of the sexes being the sources of this, as well as many other evils. Prevention can only come with the severe punishment of all offenders, and the enforcement of sterner rules of morals and of social etiquette. We must take a backward step, and not only surround our women with the sanctity of purity, but protect them and ourselves by making the sacredness of home and virtue inviolable. We have gone too far in the freedom of social intercourse, and it is time that we began to learn the methods which society adopts in older lands than our own.

COLONEL STEBBINS, the President of the Park Department, gives his views of the progress and improvement of the Central Park in a conversation with a HERALD reporter, published to-day. The President is an enthusiast in relation to the Park, and no doubt it will, as he says, be one day unequalled in the rest of the world. But he points out forcibly an evil which he has before now complained of—namely, the efforts of politicians to "run" the Park for their own benefit. The President's opposition to Comptroller Green's interference with the Park Commission was based on these grounds. The management should be wholly free from personal and political intrigue. At present, however, with our large debt, the Central Park is good enough for the people, and with one or two popular and inexpensive improvements, such as a united drive, bridle path and promenade, similar to Hyde Park and the Bois de Boulogne, will do well enough for the next ten years. Meanwhile it should be kept in good condition and well policed. This is all that is now necessary, and to secure this harmony in the commission is very desirable.

THE STATE TREASURER in Albany seems to be determined to take issue with the Canal

Investigating Committee. There was a long session of explanation yesterday in which the Treasurer mainly figured. Severe reflections were cast on the committee's report, and it seems now that the reform movement of the Governor is likely to create some serious divisions in the Canal Board. But the people will probably remedy this by electing the democratic State ticket next month, and thus strengthening Governor Tilden's hands.

The Police Commissioners.

The charges against the Police Commissioners are not to be urged until after the election. If this delay is based upon political grounds the reasons against it are equally strong with those in its favor. It might be argued that it would be improper to remove the officials by whom the inspectors of election are to be appointed just before the election, while it can be urged with equal plausibility, on the other hand, that if the Commissioners are unfit for their places after the election they are also unfit before. In reality this question ought not to be allowed to enter into the matter. The efficiency of the Police Department is above every other consideration in necessity and importance. For a long time the service has been becoming more and more demoralized, and the Board of Police, as now constituted, is powerless in increasing the efficiency of the department. The testimony before the Assembly Committee on Crime all tended to prove the ineffectiveness of the department and the demoralized condition of the force. Reform is imperative, and the only way in which reform is to be gained is to attempt it under a new Board. Delay will only add to the difficulty of effecting it. The thing to be done in the emergency is for the Mayor to lay the charges before the Governor at as early a day as possible, and so place the responsibility where it properly belongs, and we trust both these officials will see the necessity of speedy action. This question has no real connection with the approaching elections, but it is in itself one of paramount importance and demands immediate and vigorous treatment.

The Honorable John Peels for the Fight.

The Honorable John has decided at last to step into the ring and to do battle with John Kelly's candidate for the Senatorship of the Fourth district. In his letter of acceptance the political gladiator clearly and manfully defines his position. He was a power in the Tammany Wigwam only a few weeks ago. A little subservience to John Kelly, a little sacrifice of independence and self-respect, would have enabled him to retain his position and influence in that organization and to enjoy his share in the nominations and the patronage of the party as he enjoyed it at the last election. But he saw that matters were not conducted in a manner which he could approve, and the bluntness of his nature forced him to object. He did not like the idea of citizens and office-holders of the State of New Jersey being called over to New York to take charge of our municipal departments while life-long and hard working New York democrats whose honesty and capacity were undoubted should, according to the principle of home rule, have had the preference. He did not believe that John Kelly's assumption of the right to dictate to democratic districts who their local candidates should be was in accordance with true democracy. He did not approve the reduction of the wages of city laborers through the influence of Mayor Wickham and John Kelly while the large salaries of the heads of departments remained untouched. He therefore rebelled against the leaders of Tammany and uttered his sentiments freely on these points. The consequence was his retirement from the General Committee. Having left the organization on principle, and having, moreover, met with severe family sorrow, the Honorable John did not desire to be a candidate for any office whatever. His battle against the arbitrary rule of one man and the injustice done to the laboring classes was a disinterested one, and he did not desire that the slightest suspicion should be cast on his motives by his acceptance of any political nomination.

But some men have honors thrust upon them. The workingmen of the Fourth Senatorial district insisted on running the Honorable John as their candidate against the candidate of the city laborers' wages and then endeavored to evade the responsibility of the act. The whole anti-Tammany element called upon the Honorable John, as the avowed opponent of the one man power, to stand up against it in a district where it had been offensively exercised. The Honorable John could not resist such an appeal. His heart and soul are with the working classes; how could he refuse to stand up for them in a fair, square fight? So the Honorable John has thrown off his coat, shield his castor into the ring and stands with his toe to the scratch ready for a square fight. He has never yet been beaten at the polls, and the workingmen who are at his back declare that he will come victoriously out of the present contest.

PHILLIPS, BUTLER AND PIG IRON KELLEY.—These noted republican inflationists have shown themselves to be bad politicians and worse prophets. Instead of "waiting for the wagon" they ran to meet it and jumped in just as it was going over the precipice. Had they foreseen the fate of inflation in Ohio we dare say none of them would have so needlessly committed their reputation to that heresy. They had not even the poor excuse of party obligation, which will be pleaded by some of the democrats in extenuation of their error. They could not discern the difference between the rising and the setting sun, and nobody will sympathize with them in their humiliation. If, when Sir Walter Raleigh gallantly and loyally spread his cloak over a piece of mud for Queen Elizabeth to walk upon, he had discovered that it was not the Queen, but a discarded waiting maid, he would have soiled his garment for nothing and made himself ridiculous. Messrs. Phillips, Butler and Kelley mistook inflation for the youthful queen of our politics, and it now remains for them to pick up the besmeared mantle of their reputation and brush off the mud when it shall have had time to dry.

The Committee on Crime.

It is beginning to be suspected that the so-called Committee on Crime, created by the House of Assembly, is degenerating into an electioneering machine, to be used in the service of Tammany Hall between this and election. The ill-advised attempt to force the counsel of the committee into the position of a Tammany nominee did much to impair public confidence in the impartiality and honesty of the Committee's work. Subsequent proceedings have led to the belief that an investigation that might have been promotive of the public good has degenerated into an electioneering weapon in the hands of the Tammany cabal. In the few days preceding election the committee cannot hope to accomplish any good by investigation. A quorum is seldom present, and public interest is too much absorbed in the campaign to pay attention to any developments that may be made. A non-partisan, honest investigation, conducted in the interest of good government, would cease its labors until after election. The committee is now doing work that will justly cast suspicion on its intentions and impair its usefulness. It should adjourn for two weeks. If it should stamp itself as a partisan instrument no reputable journal will countenance it or pay any more heed to its proceedings than to the proceedings of a political club.

THE BRIDGE THAT IS TO CONNECT New York with Brooklyn is progressing, but there is no prospect of its completion within the time specified when the work was commenced. We are told, however, that while the structure is not likely to be finished until 1879 we may next year have the stone work on both sides of the river completed and a temporary bridge thrown over. As soon as we get a connection with the other side of the East River the convenience will be felt and the demand for other bridges will increase. Before our youngest children are fifty years old who knows that the East River may not be spanned by as many bridges as now stretch across the Thames at London?

MR. CHARLES K. SANFORD'S LETTER of acceptance of the nomination for Judge of the Superior Court will win him many votes, "I believe," he says, "in popular government, in universal suffrage, in the right of the people to choose their own rulers and magistrates, and I abhor every scheme and device, open or secret, whereby political power is sought to be concentrated in the hands of an individual for the oppression of the masses, or to their exclusion from full participation in the exercise of all political rights." These are the right words, spoken at the appropriate time.

OUR RICHMOND CORRESPONDENCE represents that there is but little excitement in political circles over the approaching election. The opposition to the Southern reconstruction policy of the administration is the controlling sentiment. The people want a complete reconstruction of the Union on constitutional principles, and the conservative party is likely to carry everything before them. The campaign is distinguished by the number of the "old guard" it has again brought on the political stage, prominent among whom Governor John Letcher is mentioned.

THE BALTIMORE RACES yesterday were a decided success. The weather was beautiful and the attendance at the course large and fashionable. The successful horses were Virginus, Madge and Nettie Norton. The latter won in the four-mile heat race, which was the feature of the day. Nettie's competitors were Aaron Pennington and Shylock. All the races were well contested.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Edgar A. Poe's monument at Baltimore will be dedicated on the 28th inst.

General Longstreet has purchased a half interest in a hotel in Gainesville, Ga.

Rear Admiral James H. Strong, United States Navy, is sojourning at the Everett House.

Bishop Gregory Thurston Bodell, of Ohio, and Bishop William Bacon Stevens, of Pennsylvania, have apartments at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

"Behold your guides; follow them," said the Duke to Broghe, pointing to the pictures of MacMahon and Broghe in the banquet hall of Beaumont.

It is stated in naval circles that Prince Frederick Wilhelm intends to attend the Philadelphia Centennial, and that a naval squadron will escort him to the United States.

Worcester Press—Herr Blaw is so short that he has to have a creaser plan made up for purpose for him. But—"Man wants but little Herr Blaw, nor wants that little long."

The steamship Prussia, with the Governor General of Canada and suit on board, from Liverpool, arrived at half-past twelve yesterday at Father Point, on her way to Montreal.

A Buffalo judge has decided that the clothing of occupants of sleeping cars is at the owner's risk, and if stolen its value cannot be recovered of the sleeping car company.

The Chicago Times says that the peppermint crop of a single county in Illinois will reach \$500,000 this year. The young gentlemen who love drops will now have an itching to go West.

Señor Don Mariano Lavat, editor and proprietor of the Mexican Mining Journal, and Commissioner to the Centennial Exhibition, arrived by the steamer City of Mexico, and is stopping at the Stevens House.

The Washington Chronicle says: "General Jeff Thompson is credited with the prediction that by the 1st of January the Mississippi River will have cut a new channel near Vicksburg, leaving that place two miles inland."

Count Andrusky has assumed the double character of pacifier and prophet. He declared to Archbishop Haynald that Austria and her two neighbors had settled the Herzegovinian matter, and that the difficulty would not recur.

The Vicksburg Herald says:—"If Ames and his brigadier generals were determined to have the cotton crop of Mississippi lost in the fields they could have hit upon no more certain expedient than that of organizing the negro militia."

Sir George F. Rumb, Governor of Victoria, Australia, is at Quebec, but will leave to-day in company with Lord Dufferin, for Ottawa. He will spend some time in visiting Canada and the United States, and then proceed to Australia, via San Francisco.

Joshua Barwell, a well known merchant of Boston and a resident of Beverly, Mass., died suddenly in an apoplectic fit, at Young's Hotel, Boston, last night, at half-past ten o'clock. He was formerly a member of the firm of Jordan, Marsh & Co., F. Stainer & Co., and also a director in the New York and New England Railroad Company and a heavy stockholder in the New England and Western Railroad.

A special dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial, from Richmond, Ind., says that General Sol Moreshead, one of the most prominent of the Indiana generals during the war, died at his residence, near Cambridge City, at about one A. M. to-day, from cancer of the stomach, originating from his being crushed beneath a horse at the battle of Gallinetsville. Since the war the deceased has been one of the most successful fairs stock breeders in the West.